Attautic Submarine Telegraph Company is but one link in a great chain. There are three distinct corporations composing the means of communication, one of which is a monopoly of the lines extending from Nova Scotia to New York. Hence, we have no certainty in the transmission of dispatches from London to Washington, and can only have that asserance by having one line, identical in interest, extending from each of the two last mentioned cities to the other.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio referred to the few remaining days of the session, and invoked gentlemen to dispose of this measure in order, and then proceed to the consideration of various important bills.

Mr. FLORENCE said that this only went to show the power of corporations to influence Congress and in-

the power of corporations to influence Congress and in-terrupt the public business.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied that he did not know what

amount of influence corporations had here been offer-ing but during his term of service he recollected that a national versel was employed to bring a foreigner ing but during his term of service he reconscised that a national vessel was employed to bring a foreigner (Rosenth) to this country. The gentleman had no constitutional scruples at that time nor for voting to send a vessel with supplies to Ireland during the famine. At the last session the gentleman from Pennsylvania voted to send a national vessel to Cape Verde. He did not know that the gentleman acted under the force of any corporation, but for a particular class of voters. He recollected, too, at the last session of Congress the gentleman sanctioned a measure proposing that a vessel be sent out for sugar cane-cuttings. He could see nothing unconstitutional in all this. As to the Submarine Telegraph, it was one of the greatest schemes of the age. Congress have the power to aid it in the manner proposed and he was willing to meet our ancient enemy, now our ally, midway on the ocean, and there shake hands.

Mr. FLORENCE could see no analogy between the cases cited by the gentleman from Ohio and that before

cases cited by the gentleman from Ohio and that before the House. As to sending a vessel to Cape de Verde, he wa: influenced by natural benevolence of heart. Mr. WAKEMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, where such amendments as were proper could be made.

Agreed to.
The House passed, by a vote of 99 against 79, a bill The House passed, by a vote of the against and repealing all the rules and regulations, purporting to be laws, adopted at the Shawnee Mission, by a body of men claiming to be the Legislature, and declaring invalid all the acts and proceedings of that assembly; likewise providing for a new election of members the Legislature, and pains and penaltics for lilegal voting, and unlarged in the forestee with the rights of voters.

ture, and pains and penalties for illegal voting, and unlawful interference with the rights of voters.

A separate vote was taken on the preamble of the bill, declaring unjust and unwarranted the test oaths prescribed for voting or holding office in Kansas; and that the House Committee of Investigation report that the Legislature was not elected by legal voters, but was forced upon them by non-residents in violation of the organic act of the Territory, and having thus naurped legislative power, it enacted cruel and oppressive laws.

Adopted by 95 against 68. Adjourned.

[Note —Owing to the bad working of the Southern lines, our Congressional report teached us in a very imperfect and confused state. We give the report relative to the Atlantic Telegraph bill as it reached us, though a special dispatch informs us that the bill was fit ally recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means by a vote of 112 sanitar 74, thus indicating the probable success of the bill after it shall have been slightly amended as proposed by its friends — Rep.]

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1857. Erpestine Rose and others petitioned for the right

of suffrage for women.

A remonstrance from the citizens of Oswego was presented against discriminating tolls.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For amending the law relative to limited partner-

abips.

To increase the salaries of the State-Prison officers.

To provide for the payment of the money funded for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians to an Indian party of the tribe in Wisconen.

Mr. PETTY gave notice of a bill regulating the law

By Mr. BRADFORD—To facilitate the formation educational associations

By Mr. BROOKS—To make certain the recording

marriage ceremony.

The Attorney-General, in reply to the resolution of inquiry as to whether the Governor and Senate have power to appoint officers in a city whose duties are of a judicial character, or any officers whose duties pertain solely to citics and villages, states that under article (action 18 of the control of the contr tain solely to cities and villages, states that under article 6 section 18 of the Constitution, neither the Gov-erner and Senate or Legislature have power to appoint any officers whose duties are of a judicial character. He considers that one prominent object of the new Con-stitution was to decentralize the Government by taking away the power of the Governor to confer it upon localities either by election or appointment, and be-lieves, therefore, that, under article 10 section 2, all effects whose duties next no cities or villages, can be efficers whose duties pertain to cities or villages, can be elected only by the people of such cities or villages, or appointed by the village or city authorities, and cannot be appointed directly or indirectly by the Governor or Legislature Mr. UPHAM'S Canal bill was debated, and made

the special order for to morrow.

The resolutions conferring the right of suffrage upon colored citizens were debated.

Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment, requiring voters to be able to read the English language, which

The resolutions were then tabled and ordered to be printed.

The concurrent resolutions to adjourn from Friday was adopted.

till Tuesday was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act relative to Banks, Banking Associ-

ations and Individual Bankers.
Relative to summonses from the New-York Marine

Court.
To pay the expenses of the Connecticut Boundary Commission.

To prevent the reburning of charcoal in Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. LEAVENWORTH introduced a substitute for the Quarantine vill. It provides as follows: That the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Centroller shall approve the site selected, and the improvement de-signed; that he Commissioners of the Laud Office shall map out and sell, at appraisal or at the Merchants' Evolution that decreases one quarter of the amount shall map out and sell, at appraisal or at the Merchants
Exchange, the old grounds, one-quarter of the amount
for which they are sold to be paid down, and the balance in one, two and three years, at six per cent interest.

The hill to provide for the appointment of Loan
Commissioners by the Board of Supervisors was
debared, and progress reported.

The resolutions instructing the Committee to report a

Registry Law for the State was debated by Mr. VAR-NUM in faver, and by Mr. MAHON against the law.

ANOTHER FRESHET AT ALBANY.

The river rose considerably last night. The lower part of South Broadway is flooded. Owing to past experience, preparations were male, and consequently the destruction of property was trilling as compared with the recent flood.

with the recent flood.

A man unknown, of respectable appearance, supposed to be just in from Hoston, jumped off a ferry-boat this morning while crossing the river. He told the passengers to make way, and quietly jumped over.

The flood is higher than at any previous freshet, except those of 1839 and last week.

The up-train over the Hudson River Road, from New-York this morning, ran off the track, through the misplacement of the switch of the Berkshire and Hudson, reversed the engine, blew the whistle and jumped off, injuring himself very much. None of the passengers were hurt.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DEFROIT, THESDAY, Feb. 17, 1807.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday moon. Acts were passed disposing of the lands given the State by the General Government to certain railroad companies, a banking law to be submitted to the people in 1808; granting aid to Michigan emigrants in Kansas; and reganizing an independent Supreme Court. Resoluting and the submitted for the people in the submitted for the submit

CONVENTION OF RADICAL ABOLIFIONISTS. The Convention of Radical Abolitionists adjourned this evening. The day was consumed in speaking by Mr. Garrison and others, who not only denounced the Federal Constitution, the political parties of the day, and the press, but the American Church as irreligious. The meeting was tedious and the attendance small.

SOUND NAVIGATION. Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

Neither of the steamboat trains has arrived here up to 12 m. It is supposed that the boats have been detained by fog on the Sound.

SOUTHERN TRAVEL HAVE DE GRAUE, TRESDAY, Feb. 17, 1857.
The ferry steamer has crossed the Susquebannes three times since last evening. No further detention is auticipated. Passengers and freight are being transferred to day as usual. The ice is moving out slowly.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday of last wook are
to hand, but they contain no news of consequence.

All the trains frem Philadelphia came through in
good time to day, and travel is fully resumed.

KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.
The Kansas correspondent of The Republican says that a bill authorizing the courts to admit bail in cer tain cases, vetoed by Gav. Geary, has been passed over his head with but one dissenting vote in the House. The Commissioners appointed to investigate the charges against Surveyor-General Calhoun have reported in his favor. Gen. Clarke, charged with killing Mr. Barbour, has given himself up and entered a recognizance to appear before the Court in August.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER VILLETTE. Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.

The schooner Villet's, hence for New-York, was totally lost off Cross Island on the 11th inst.

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.
The following are the footings of our Bank statemen

U. S. SUPREME COURT.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1857.
Mr. De Bow. of Louisiana, was admitted to the bar.
Care No. 56: James Fletcher's heirs vs. Ceime
Babin.—Judge Campbell del vered an opinion affirming
the decree of the Circuit Court of the Eastern District
of Louisiana with costs.

of Louisiana with costs.

No. 50: The Commercial Marine Insurance Company
of New-York vs. The Union Mutual Insurance Company of New-York vs. The Union Mutual Insurance Company of New-York — Judge Curtis delivered an opinion effirming the decisien of the Circuit Court of Mussachusetts, with cests and interest until paid at the same rate per annum that similar decrees bear in the Courts of the State of Massachusetts.

No. 74: Josiah Cotton, Administrator of Priscilla Cotton, deceased, et. al. vs. Allen Cotton, et. al.—Argun ent continued by Mr. Lawrence for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Barter fer plaintiffs.

No. 78: United States vs. The heirs of Miguel Peoperan.—Argued by Attorney-General Cushing for appel-

eno —Argued by Attorney-General Cushing for appel-ants, and by Mr. Rose for appellees. No. 99 is the next case on the regular call of the

A WINTER FLOOD ON THE PRAIRIES

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 7, 187.

I left the train from Chicago on this (the Burlington Road at 7 a. m. yesterday at " Oquawka Junction" the last station this side of the Mississippi-and took the stage in due season for Oquawka (51 miles north). on the bank of the great river, and the shire town of Henderson County. It had been raining and thawing for a day or so hereabouts; and, though there was little snow to melt, the hard-frozen earth threw off the water like a glass roof. The creeks were all over their banks and wandering at their own sweet will-" south Henderson," " main Henderson," and " north Henderson" vieing with each other in encroachments on the people's highway, and all the "sloughs" and depressions transformed into temporary lakes; but our stage crossed them all safely-there being a solid frost bottom to each-and reached Oquawka in due season. But the rain poured harder as the day wore on, and the evening was as inclement and forbidding as could well be imagined. I said my say to a rather thin house-yet a large gathering for such a night-and then looked about for the means of making good my premise to be in Galesburg (only 33 miles distant, 27 of it railroad) this evening.

The prospect was not cheering. The rain was pour

ing, the wind howling, and the creeks rising. Already the stage had been stopped by the creeks on its even ing trip to the cars, and it was plain that to wait till morning was to prolong my stay indefinitely. Now, Oquawka is a nice place, as its mellifluous name would indicate, and has many excellent people whose acquaintance I should have been glad to improve; but the telegraph is not among its advantages, and I could not let the people of Galesburg and other towns to which I am due know what had become of me, not why I disappointed them; so I resolved to dig out possible; and, as the creeks were still rising rapidly, the only course was to start at once. A council of wise friends decided that I could not reach Oquawka Junction if I were ever so bent upon it, and should find to train there if I did; and that the only hopeful course was to take the highest eastern road and steer for Monmouth (half way to Galesburg) at once. By taking this course, I should turn several vicious creeks leaving only "main Henderson" really formidable So a buggy and capital span were precured from livery stable, with their shrewd and capable owner a pilot, and at a little past 10 o'clock we put out into the storm, resolved to see Monmouth (18 miles by our route) before daylight if possible. Though the clouds were thick, the wind blew and the rain poured, there was a good moon above all which gave about all the

light that was really necessary.

Though Oquawka is built on the sand, we wide stretches of water before we had cleared it, and of the two miles of high sand-ridge that intervened between it and the "main Henderson," I judge that fully a fourth lay under water. Still hoofs and wheels brought up on frost; and it was not till we descended into the bottom of "main Henderson" that mat ters began to wear a serious aspect. Forty rods west of the ordinary channel of the creek we plunged into the water, which grew gradually deeper until our boots and baggage had drunk of it to satiation. Just at this point, the driver's quick and wary eye caught sight of some plank or timber which had formed part of a bridge over one of the ordinary side-cuts of the stream when over its banks-said plank or timber-head being even with the surface of the flood, with such an angle o inclination as indicated that the bridge was a wreck and had probably in good part floated off. He reine up his horses before reaching it and turned them face about, and in a minute we were half-way back, not to

dry but to unflooded land. Here we took sweet counsel together, and I offered o return to Oquawka if he considered it fool-hardy to persist in going forward. He studied a moment and encluded to make another attempt, which he did and went through above the treacherous bridge, though I don't believe any man could have done it two hours We were soon in shallower water, found the pain bridge all right, and no deep water east of it, though "Smith's Creek," a tributary which enter main Henderson" just below the bridge, set back upon and covered our road with a swift current for perhaps a quarter of a mile. The driver was familiar with the road, and thought it had never been so covered before. Soon, however, we ascended a long, badly guilled hill of the very worst clay, and breathed more free y on the high level prairie, covered in good part with water and not pretty wheeling, but neve threatening to float us bodily off, like that raving

Having reached "Stringtown," five or six miles or our way, the driver called up a way-ide friend and borrowed dry socks, while I made researches in my baggege for a like creature comfort, but with very un satisfactory results. "Main Henderson" had been there before me, and had made everything fit for his wear and untit for mine. I closed value and leathern bag with a shiver, and we resumed our weary way.

I do like prairies, though their admirers won't adm it, and I cheerfully certify that the best going we found was on the virgin turf. True, the "sloughs were many and wide; but there was frost and ice at the bottom of them, which seldom cut through; but when ever it did, it gave horses, buggy and riders a racking My pilot picked our way with great judgment, and we were nevermore stopped and hardly checked until w came out on the main road westward from Monmouth three miles distant. That three miles of dense prairie mud was the heaviest traveling I ever underwest, and and if our jaded herses traversed it in an hour and a quarter, they did passing well.

On the naked prairie, we felt little anxiety; for the slough seemed too deep straight ahead, we could sheer right or left ad libitum, only taking care to keep some landmark in view if possible. But roads imply bridges over the water-courses, and these bridges were far more perilcus than the water-courses themselves Still the wind blew, still the rain fell, in spite of our

repeated predictions that it would soon hold up; and etill our borses plodded slowly onward, until these three miles seemed to me interminable. Our main business was to watch the bridges just ahead, and see that they had not washed out; and they generally seemed to stand remarkably well. At last Monmouth was in eight; the last bridge was passed-no not the last; for our horses are in a deep gully this instant. A s-cond more and they had sprung out and jerked the buggy in, with a crash that is still audible. The nigh fore wheel snapped its tire, and went down an armfull of oven-wood; the tongue split but held on, and the driver was pitched across my knees head downward into the deep mortar-bed termed the road. I went forward on my face, but clung to the wreck, with my feet entangled in aprox and blankets, and, as the horses started to run, the look ahead for an instant was not flattering.

On y for an instant, however. The idea of running with that wreck thr such mud after a heavy nightdrag of eighteen miles, was so essentially ridiculous that no well-bred horse could have entertained it. Ours perceived this instinctively and soon slacked up, while the driver recovered his feet and his reins if h had ever fully lost the latter. I cannot say how I came out of the dilapidated vehicle, nor could the driver give me any light on the subject; but I soon fourd myself recuming the perpendicular, and facing rearward in quest of my hat, which I found in a wayside fond several rods back, two-thirds full of water but still floating. My blanket I fished out of the semi liquid mud about midway between my goal and starting-point, and for the first time on my journey found its company disagreeble.

Men never know when they are well off. Five minntes before, I had been industriously cherishing my cold, wet feet, sencing off the driving rain, and fanc ing myself an object of just compassion; now I saw clearly that, so long as the carriage remained sound, I had been in an enviable state of ease and enjoyment. Throwing my soiled blanket over one arm and taking my value in the opposite hand, I pulled one foot after another out of the deep, tarry mud, losing both my well fastened overshoes therein without knowing it and pushed through to a tavern at the rate of a mile and a half per hour, in a state of general bedragglement and desperate jollity which Mark Tapley could not have bettered.

It was 4 o'clock when a hospitable roof overshadowed us. The house was full, and my petition for a pair of elippers and a room with a fire in it could not be granted. But a bar-room fire was got up, and a bed in due time provided, though a ball that night in the village-no, city-had absorbed most of the accommodations. But our noble horses found what they needed, and we had an hour's sleep or more, though I did not meline to sleep at all.

I got up to breakfast and to find all as I expected about the Railroad. The Chicago night-train went down nearly on time, but did not reach Oquawka Junction, finding the track all washed out at the crossing of "South Henderson," ten miles below. But its engine came back about 9 a. m., took on board half a dozen of us, and backed up to Galesburg (seventeen miles) in less than an hour, saving me another dreaded carriage-ride of at least six hours. We crossed on washed out place, which threatened to throw us off, but did not. I guess I am the last person who will have left Oquawka for several days, and suspect Burlington (Iowa) has parted company with the world eastward of the Mississippi for at least as many.

MORAL.-We are none of us half grateful enough for the blessing of Railroads-when the trains run and the cars don't fly the track.

P. S. Monday, Feb. 9 .- The flood would seem to have swept this State almost clean of bridges. As no trains run far, and no tel-graph is in operation, I cannot now say how extensive is the devastation; the bridges pearest this point on all the roads leading out of this place are gone, including those over "Crooked Creek" on the Quincy Road, Spoon River on the Peer's, "South Henderson," on the Burling ton, and both the "Bureau" and "Fox" on the Chicago Road. It will take at least a week to get the tricks in order again, and hardly a railroad in Hilinois will be fully restored for a month yet. Report say that the Rock Island Road is even worse devastated than the Burlington. In some deep cuts, the banks have caved and washed in over the track, covering it to a depth of two feet or more, which the cold of the last thirty-six hours has frezen hard as a rock. The damage to the railroads of this State must amount to millions. Nothing heard here from Iowa as yet. W. G.

DR. ELISHA KENT KANE.

The telegraphic dispatches received on Menday has not already taken place. As our readers are aware, he sailed from England to Havana several weeks since, with a view to the amelioration of his impaired health, and at one time it was announced that there was a fair prospect of his recovery. The tidings that have now been received will awaken universe recret. Dr. Kane was a man of whom the country be came more proud with every new revelation of his character. He was warmly cherished as one of its brightest ornaments, and a feeling of almost personal effection was mingled with the profound respect which he everywhere inspired. Gallant, brave, heroic matten equally with a love of science and a passion for adventure, he posessed the mental force to convert the dreams of imagination into reality. His late Arcticexedition, of which he has left such a graphic and beau ful record, was but the culmination of a career which gave early promise of its subsequent achievements.

Dr. Kane was born in Philadelphia in the year 18% and had accordingly just entered upon his thirty-fifth year. He received his academic education at the University of Virginia, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. Soon after that date he entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon, and accompanied the first American embassy to China. With his native thirst for observing the manners and customs of strange countries, he visited different parts of China, th Philippines, Ceylon, and the interior of India. He vas the first white person who descended into the crater of the Tail of Luzon, accomplishing this enter-prise at the bazard of his life. He was suspended by a bamboo rope around his body, from a projecting erag. more than two hundred feet above the remains of volcanic eruptions. With battles of sulphurous and and other specimens from the mouth of the crater, he was dragged up senseless through the scorie. Upon this expedition, he was attacked, by the Ladrones and saveges of the Negrito race, and exraveling empanion, Baron Lee of Prussia. After this, he traversed a considerable partion of India visited Ceylon, ascended the Nile to the con-fines of Nubia and passed a season in Egypt. He traveled through Greece on foot, and returned in 1846 to the United States. He was immediately ordered to the Coast of Africa. and sailing in the frigate United States, visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the River Bonny, and obtained free access to the baracoons of Dahome Returning home in a precarious state of health, he recovered sufficiently to visit Mexico during the war as volunteer. He succeeded in delivering dispatches om the President to the Commander in-Cuief, esorted by the notorious spy company of the brigand Dominguez, as d after getting the better of a detachment of Mexican soldiers whom they encountered at Nopaluca, he was forced to combat his companion inel -handed in order to save the lives of his prisoners, General Terrajon, General Gaona and others, from their fury. On the return of peace, he was ordered usen the Coast Survey under Prof. Bache, and was has employed in the Gulf of Mexico, when he volum trared his services to the first Grinnell Expedition in 1850. He was accepted as senior surgeon and naturalst of the squaeron, and entered upon his duties with an enthusiasm, sagacity, and power of endurance which admirably prepared him for the more arduous responsi-

bilities of the second Expedition, the results of which are before the world.

In his private character, Dr. Kane displayed a singularly lovely and attractive union of qualities in str king orntrast with the boldness and resolution which impelled him on his career of adventure. The narra tive of his expeditions presents a design fal illustration of his personal traits. In this respect they possess the charm of unconscious autobiography. His modest simplicity, his refined tastes, his tenderness of feeling and his almost feminine sympathies are perpecually revealed in connection with as dauntless courage and constancy as ever nerved heroic heart to lofty prowess Hence, the magnetic power which he exerted over the companiens of his enterprise, winning their romantic attachment, and making himself a center of light and encouragement amid the darkest moments of the for lors hope in the Arctic seas. Whatever the scientific results of his perilous voyages, they are of still higher significance in the example they have presented of noble, persistent, disinterested and undismayed man-

A HEROINE OF THE SEA

Among the noble hand of women who, by their herole bearing, under great trial and suffering, have won for themselves imperishable fame, Mary A. Patton may claim a preminent position. Mrs. Patton is a na tive of Boston, and but 20 years of age. Her husband, Capt. Joshua A. Patton, sailed from this port in July last, for San Francisco, as commander of the clipper ship Neptune's Car, of Foster & Nickerson's line, and it was during this voyage that his wife rendered herself so distinguished. Capt. Patton is well known in this port, and at the eastward, as a young and rising seaman; and the vessels under his command have made some of the swiftest passages on record. He took command of the Neptune's Car about two years ago, and made his first voyage in her to San Francisco in 90 days. On that occasion Mrs Patton accompanied him to San Francisco, Chias, London, and back to New York. His next voyage was that last year to San Francisco, in which his wife again accompanied him. The Neptune's Car left port at the same time with the clippers Romance of the Seas. Intrenid. and two others, the names of which we do not remember. As usual with commanders in the Pacific trade Capt. Patton wished to get his ship into pert ahead of his rivals. He soon found, however, that his first mate slept during balf his watch on the quarter deck, while he kept the ship under reefed courses, and after repeated remonstrances had proved unavailing he found it necessary to remove him. After that he undertook to discharge the mate's duties as well as his own, and in consequence of fatigue was taken sick, while passing through the Straits of Lemaire, around the Horn, and in a short time brain fever developed

From that time, up to the period of her arrival at San Francisco, Mrs. Patton was both nurse and navigator. When her husband was taken sick the ship was given in charge of the second mate. He, however, was but an indifferent navigator, and although he knew how to take an observation, he could not work up the reckoning. Mrs. Patton, who, on her previous voyage, had studied navigation as a pastime, new took observations, worked up the reckoning by chronometer time, laid the ship's courses, and performed most of the other duties of the captain of the ship. During this time her husband was delirious with the fever, and she shaved his head, and devised every means in her power to soothe and restore him. To this end, she studied medicine to know how to treat his case intelligently, and in course of time succeeded in carrying him alive through the crisis of his complaint.

About one week after the Captain fell sick the mate wrote a letter to Mrs. Pattan, reminding her of th dangers of the coast and the great responsibility she had assumed, and offering to take charge of the ship. She replied that, in the judgment of her husband, he was unfit to be mate, and therefore she could not con sider him qualified to fill the post of commander. Stung by this rebuff, the fellow tried to stir up the crew to mutiny sgainst her; but she called the other mates and sailors aft, and appealed to them to support her in her hour of trial. To a man they resolved to stand by her and the ship, come what might. It was pleasant t witness their cheerful obedience to her orders, as each man vied with his fellows in the performance of his

By the time the ship came nearly up to the latitude of Valparaiso, Capt. Patton had son what recovered from the fever, although far too weak for any mertal or physical exertion, and the mate, under promise of doing better in future, had partially resumed duty. But Mrs. Patton discovering that he was steering the ship out of her course, and making for Valparaiso, apprised her husband of the fact. The mate was summoned below and asked to explain his conduct, which he did by saying that he could not keep the ship nearer her course. Capt. Patton then had his cot moved to a part of the cabin from which he could view the tell-tale" of the compass, and soon found that the mate was still steering for Valparaiso. He then ser for the four mates and the sailors, and formally deposes the first mate, promoting the second officer to his place. Then he gave orders that under no circum stances was his ship to be taken into any other port than San Francis to. Soon after he had a relapse, and for 25 days before the vessel reached port he was totally blind. At length San Francisco was reached in safety, after a short voyage of 120 days, the yeasel

beatisg three out of four of her competitors. The safety of the ship and the preservation of her husband's life were wholly due to the constant care and watchfulness of Mrs. Patton. On her arrival she informed the consignee of the vessel that for fifty nights previous she had not undressed herself.

Some time in December last we published the only account of this remarkable instance of female fort tude which had been given, in an extract from a com mercial letter to the owners in this city. Yesterday we received a note from our ship-news collector, stat ing that Mrs Patton and her husband were in this city having arrived in the steamer George Law. W found them at the Battery Hotel, and obtained an interview with Mrs. Pattor. She was assiduously attending her husband as heretofore; but his situation is such as to preclude all hope of recovery. Before leaving San Francisco, deafness was added to his other afflictions, and he now lies upon his couch insensible to everything but the kind offices of his beloved com panion, and so weak that he may expire at any moment. occasionally be speaks to his wife, sometimes lacidly but oftener in a wild and inconerent manner. Mrs. Patren's brother, Mr. Brown, we believe, who is fore man of a ship-yard in Boston, is in attendance upor his sister and brother-in-law. From him we learne that Capt. Patton had been taken care of by his brother Masons in San Francisco, and Dr. Harris, one of the fraternity, had watched over him on his way home. On leaving San Francisco, he seemed to rally considerably, but on reaching a warm latitude he relapsed, and has sunk to the hopeless state in which we found him. The Masons of this city, having been advised from San Francisco of his intended departure for home, were walting for the George Law on her arrival, and brought him on a litter to the Battery Hotel, where they have since watched over him.

With that modesty which generally distinguished ue merit, Mrs. Patton begged to be excused from speaking about herself. She said that she had done more than her duty, and as the recollection of her trials and sufferings evidently gave her pain, we could net do otherwise than respect her feelings. Few perone would imagine that the woman who behaved so bravely, and endured so much for her husband's sake, is a slender New England girl, scarcely twenty year old. She is a lady of medium hight, with black hair, large, dark, lustrous eyes, and very pleasing features Her health is very much impaired from the hardships which she has undergone, and she is very near the period of maternity. Yet she does not spare herself in tle least, but is most faithful and constant in her attentions to her husband. We have been informed that she is in straitened circumstances, and although she might and doubtless would shrink from assistance

from others, yet it seems to us that this is a case in which our merchants may do themselves honor, by a liberal recognition of her heroic conduct. The Board of Underwriters, we understand, have voted or will vote ber \$1,000. Considering that the ship and cargo were worth nearly \$350 000, and that to her skill and decision they are mainly indebted for its safety, under most adverse cocumetances—for the weather was unusually severe—we think, looking at the matter from a purely pecuniary point of view, the least they should have done would have been to give her a check for \$5,000. Not only did she safely take the ship from Cape Horn to San Francisco, but both vessel and cargo were is better trim than any of her competitors when she reached port. Of course the owners of the ship will do bandsomely by Mrs. Patton; but were the mer chants of New-York to make up a liberal purse it would prove highly acceptable to the widow (as she almost certainly soon will be) and her small family.

Capt. Patton is a native of Rockland, Maine, and has risen from the forecastle solely by his own evertions. Mrs. Patton and her brother will convey him to their home in Boston te-day by the steamer, if the weather will permit. That she has the entire sympathies of this community in her trying affliction sh may be fully assured, and also that by her good deeds she has added another laurel to the honor of her sex.

LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

GRAND REUNION OF THE "FANCY." On Monday evening the Hall No. 22 White street known during the past year or two as Kerrigan's Mil tary Headquarters, was the scene of a disgusting ex bibition given under the patronage of the ' Fancy The announcement of the affair was made by means posters, which were extensively circulated in the rum holes where the sporting circles meet in their daily de votions. The following is a reprint from one of the

A NIGHT OF BOXING

That poetic justice might be done "old age," and that the readers of THE TRIBUNE might learn how "the veteran" bore the blushing honors of so many battles, a reporter was dispatched to No. 22 White street. Not having full confidence in the assurance of the enforcement of "strict order," or of the exten to which "proper attention" would be paid to "the ' comfort of visitors," our reporter put on the "ugly in making up his exterior, and prepared himself to oin in a "plug muss" if the exigences of the case seemed to require that he should pursue such course. Having arrived at the place of exhibit tion about half-past seven, he passed into the bar-room on the first floor, where his sensitive nosal organ was greeted by an overpowering odor of liquor too inferior to be dignified by the title of bad rum, and cigars, though intrinsically noxious themselves, yet seemingly so out of conceit with the company and place, that they would have gone out if they could. Drinking, smoking and swearing was the order in the bar-room, and a brief visit would more than satisfy any moderately fastidious man. Our reporter nex made a lunge for the narrow staircase where "Old Bill" himself, the beneficiary, was receiving the quartere-(Spanish coin taken at full value)-and stowing them away in the innermost recesses of his classic pan taloons. An American quarter, the reporter's "tribute to old age," was placed in the hand of "the vet eran," and privileged elephant passed the threshold with the swagger of a "plug-ugly," which was so disgustingly natural that "the veteran" felt constrained to give our reporter the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

The hall in which the exhibition was held has seen its best days. Years ago, Mons. Charraud taught his many pupils the mysteries of the Terpsicherean art within its walls, but it has latterly reached its lowest estate, which fact will be readily appreciated by our readers when they are informed that connected with it now is a sixpenny rum hole. The colored walls of the interior have lost their pristine brightness, and have reached the point of shabby gentility. The dampness has introduced shades of color not conceived of by the artist; and it has gone down-downuntil it is now the fitting place for an exhibition of the substrata of rowdyism. In the center of this apartment was erected a stage of about three feet in hight and covering a space of twelve by sixteen feet. A horizontal bar surrounded the stage at a hight of four feet above the surface. Thus fitted up, the hall presented the appearance of an ante-room to the saturnalia of a prize-riog.

Already the room was nearly filled. A seat extendog the whole distance of either wall was filled, and all others were at full liberty to stand up. All who had cigars were smoking, and those who had not, expectorated tobacco-juice in periodical squarts on the floor If a man chanced to dislike the fetid atmosphere that pervaded the apartment, and the noxious fames of the um and cigars, his only resource was to smoke in selfdefense. When the room was the fullest, there were nearly 400 persons present. In color they were diverse A pecuniary qualification only was necessary to gain ad mittance, and complexion was no bar to a participation in the interest of the entertainment. Intellect, intelligence, morals, cleanliness and decency were scantily represented, and with the exception of a score or two o sailors, honest industry was a quality nearly unknown to the crowd. The proprietors of rum-holes and fence cribs, shoulder-litters, baggage-smashers, garroters oin ps, stool-pigeons, political strikers, "eross coves, 'roughs, a few butcher boys, and any number o blackguards who are a standing disgrace to the city, made up the bulk of the audience. The faces and linen betrayed an innocence of son and water, and the clothing showed an entire gnerance of either sponge or brush. If occasionally a person was seen who had the hardihood to appear the place with a decent exterior, his bloated face, rensual appearance, active interest in the scenes and extensive acquaintance soon indicated the others were only his patrons. The features of the audience were expressive only of brutality and sensualism—the heads showed a mighty preponderance of the animal over the intellectual. The number drunk was not small. But few affected the eccentricity of no having a few inches of whisky in them; and these ran instances of spiritual destitution were affecting Plus trations of compulsory abstinunces? Poor devils! they had neither money nor sympathizing friends. A few boys from eight years of age upward were present, and in three instances our reporter noticed boys of five and six years held up in the arms of their respective fathers, that the little fellows might be early inducted into brutality, vice and crime.

On the whole, the expression of the audience was of the most degraded character possible to corceive among creatures wearing the hus seemed so if the city had been scoured to gather its fouleit specimene. From the youth of ten to the graf baired ruffian of sexty, acarty all were brutal, fifthy, obscene, profane, drunken, abandoned wretches. Of these come the thieves, burglars, gamblers, garrotem and highway robbers; the double-voters, perjurers, salable witnesses and hired murderers who infest all large cities. From these spring the riots, arreas, areas sirations, robbing of emigrants, rapes and nameless crimes which make New-York a moral bell. And these are the tools voluntarily sought to carry Primary Elections and place rich and proud men in office men who return the wel-earned service by selecting from such stock policemen, and even higher officers, to guard the public virtue and dispense patroage.

At 8 o'clock, the assembled multitude began to

clamor for the entertainment to commence, and for fifteen minutes the stamping and yelling was continued in accordance with the "strict order" that were to be preserved. At the end of this time a slubby mas in curty clothes, and who looked very like an old powter pot of 'arf and 'af with a good share of froth, cleared the way to the stage and introduced a brace of thirdrate rapscallions in boxing gloves, who were to initiate the "exhibition of the manly art of self-defense." They had removed their coats, vests and overshirts, and their undershirts were in a state of chronic filthiness. They squared off a few times, and after a while came into the work. But they proved to be "slow coaches," and fought shy. By sheer accident they would occasionally get hit by doging the wrong way when a blow wasn't aimed at them. In the nomenclature of Johnny Ling, they were "Suckers," and after a few invitations of an unappreciative audience to "dry up," they evaporated. A couple of rare specimens took their p One was a fireman, with face closely shaven, and hair cropped short. The other came under the title of "black muzzled," and his leading peculiarity of sp-pearance was that his head presented nothing to strike at above the root of his nose. They "went in lemons"-struck with greater rapidity, and with a telling force; they plugged each other's noses, and hammered each other's eyes. The boxing-glove antidote to the effects of human fist didn't "wash." Twice be of the "black muzzle" was sprawling, and once the short haired champion was generously permitted to catch a glimpse of the sidereal heavens, by a stunning belt over his empty knowledge box. But both parties seemed to have a lively appreciation of the dignity of " striking from the shoulder" as an art, and an scutely critical audience knew when to cheer and applaud. In the third act, too, one of the parties had his nose knocked out of joint, and from the organ in question the claret flowed freely. At this point the enthusiasm of a gratified audience knew no bounds. They whooped, hurrahed and yelled like a troop of devils in the hight of their erjoyment. The fourth couple were awkward in their set-to-

distressingly awkward. One with a patriarchal beard, if there was any worsting at all, was the victim, though he wasn't hit once. So well aimed were the blows on both sides that they were sure to hit nothing The fifth set-to was done by two champions of light

weight-neither of them over five feet in hight. They were announced with grandiloquent flourish as Jack Adams and Dennis Orrigan, both of London. Harrigen had on a blue shirt; Adams was stripped to the skin. Both were extremely muscular, finely developed, well up in science, and great was the expectation of the andience. Their noses had been all battered in previous experience, and on this occasion were near'y flat with their faces. The sparring commerced. The blows fell rapidly and heavily on each other's pates-Adams getting more than his share. There was certainly skill exhibited in the manner in which they used their arms, both offensive and defeneive. The ability to to use them may be an accomplishment-the disgrace of the art grows out of making shoulder-hitting a profession. After their last round, it was announced that Harrigan was soon to fight a match for \$500 a side, and that he was in every way worthy of public patronage. The coin was rattled upon the stage for his benefit, and our reporter, being favorably disposed toward every person worthy of patronage, threw in his quarter. Sundry other parties tollowed each other in set-tos, but the event of the evening was not put down in the bills. The master of ceremonies announced that the eleventh set-to would be given by "two friends"-and forthwith the two friends took their places. One of the two friends showed drunk at the first off. He manifested his friendly regards for his fellow by pitching him a clip over his mouth, which started the blood; and this amicable act was reciprocated by his fellow knocking him across the railing, and then, as if thinking that a men so drunk that he could hardly stand up long enough to be knocked down was unworthy of his blows, he left the stage. Left in possession of the field, the convivial the fact as an a by implication that he was "some," and walked the boards with the pride of a sporting Alexander, looking for new opponents to conquer. He refused to leave the stage until he had humbled somebody else. Twice he was by the indignant multitude pulled off the stage, and twice he got back agair. In the mean time a party willing to take the starch out of the lion, took the stage with a pair of gloves, and the set-to was begun. A brief squabble ensued and the first round was closed by the drunken party being knocked under the railing and off the stage. In the second round, he was flung over his opponent's shoulder, and again laid sprewling on the floor. The scene now began to grow interesting. A half-dozen of the drunken man's friends jumped on the stage, and pitched his opponent over the railing; his opponent's friends pitched into the drunken man's friends. For three minutes party spirit ran high and a general muse seemed to be inevitable. One man jumped forward and became a volunteer second, and again bestilities were renewed amid the vells of the delighted assembly, and the difficulty was only settled by the friends of the drunken man pulling him from the stage, amid his protestations under oath, that he could lick any (here imagine a long string of profese and foul names) that they could bring along. After this interesting episods, old Bill Tovee himse f had a set-te, and though he knocked his man down three times, and drew blood from his face twice, yet the affair was too tame, after what had passed, to excite any interest. "Old Bill" made a speech in coaciusion, and the audience retired to their rum.

OLD WOOLENS,-The little town of Dewsberry n Yorkshire. Ergland, is chiefly responsible for what ever of merit or demerit attaches to the utilizing of east-off woolens, which generally passes in England by he name of the Dewsberry trade. Immense warehouses are filled with old stockings, worth \$35 to \$50 a un; white fiannels, worth \$50 to \$100; and carefullyassorted black cloth, worth \$100 to \$150; while all the rubbish, consisting of seams, linseys and nondescripts, are worth \$10 to \$15 per tun for manufacturing pruesiate of potash. All the better materials are ground or "pulled up" into a loose mass resembling the original filters. Generally speaking, this material is far inferior to new wool, and its admixture into almost every species of cloths, now extensively practiced, while it tracts but little from their appearance, has a serious effect upon their durability. The peculiar stitch or effect upon their durability. The peculiar stitch or bend of the worsted fibers in knit work, and the hot water and washing to which they are subjected during their stocking existence, has the effect of producing a permanent elasticity in the product, which no new wool can be found to equal: and this fact may be of value to those who manufacture blankets for printingpresses, and the like permanently classic sheets. By this trade Dewsherry has increased from a little village to a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Garments from all parts of Great Britain, Europe, and even America, are there tern up and asserted.

F-The friends of Heru an Melville, who sailed for Europe in October to recruit his health, will be glad to learn that by letters from Egypt, received by the lest steamer, he speaks of being so much restored in health and strength that he "climbed Cheops the other day, "an enterprise of prodigic us exertice." He was to go to Jerusalem, and expected to be in Rome in the course of a few weeks.